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INTERESTING

Missionary Hours

*Four Suggestions for Unusual Midweek
and Sunday Evening Services*

A NEW era in missions is here. Doors partially open before, now swing wide. A great international mood is on us all. It is a time to recast our whole missionary intelligence. These four programs will throw a glowing light on the Great Enterprise.



THE AMERICAN BOARD
14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

HOW TO USE THE PROGRAMS

THE PRESENT OCCASION

The interest in missions in our churches is keener and more loyal than ever before. A very special attendance upon this series of programs could be developed, by appointing a committee for this one purpose. Advance notice from the pulpit and in the calendar, the use of attractive posters, the forming of automobile parties from the more distant parts of the parish, and the liberal use of the telephone in inviting friends will insure success. The whole plan should be urged and discussed as something of unusual moment.

PREPARATION

The chief responsibility for presenting these programs should rest with the Church Missionary Committee. If that does not exist, the pastor or other leader should associate three or four others with himself as a temporary committee for this task. Read the programs through, select the groups of people to help in their presentation, get together any supplementary material needed. While the programs require the minimum of preparation they will not go unless thought and care are put into them.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The absolutely essential supplementary material is sent with the program. Other magazine articles referred to will be available in the town or city library. The foreign volume of *The Interchurch Survey* will be most helpful as background material, and in suggesting charts, which may be enlarged for use with the different programs. The two volumes of this *Survey* may be secured for twenty-five cents from the American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. Order promptly, for the supply is limited.

MAPS

An outline map showing China, prepared originally for use in the Sunday Schools in the fall of 1921, is provided. It is suggested that outline maps be used also with the India and Philippine programs. It is most effective to have a map drawn roughly on the blackboard or on heavy manila paper while the audience watches the process. Facts strike home more forcefully than when a carefully prepared and finished map is put before them.

POSTERS

A group of young people might be enlisted to prepare attractive posters, advertising the series of programs week by week. Effective posters may be made by using pictures, such as are found in *Asia* and the *National Geographic*, or even in the advertising sections of popular magazines. Simplicity in decoration, captions and printing makes for attractiveness.

PLAYS

In some churches there may be a desire to follow up these programs, or possibly to replace one of them, with a missionary play. Plays on India, China, and the Philippines are available.

PROGRAM I

THE NEW DAY FOR THE NATIONS

This first program presents a glimpse of the far-flung forces of the American Board and a comparison with the total work of Protestant missions.

MATERIALS

The Survey — being the October numbers of *The Missionary Herald* and *The American Missionary*; *The Chinese Kaleidoscope*, the January, 1922, Envelope Series by Dr. James L. Barton; *Facts Up-to-Date Regarding the American Board*. In connection with this Program, distribute either at this meeting or in the morning service copies of the new leaflet, *What Goes Through the Open Door*, sent free to pastors on request.

I. DEVOTIONAL SERVICE

Two Great Hymns, such as, "The Morning Light Is Breaking," "Fling Out the Banner."

Season of Prayer.

II. THE NEW WORLD

Let the leader or another strong speaker drive home the conviction that we face a new world. Refer to the leaflet, *What Goes Through the Open Door*. Give quotations from the first page as the argument for studying Missions anew today, closing with the point that the American Board was the pioneer Board in many fields, and its work is a great factor for international good will. (5 minutes.)

III. FIVE HIGHWAYS FOR THE KINGDOM

The leader points out that there are five great methods of our modern missionary work. It would be effective if the figures which head the assigned pages in *The Survey* could be presented in chart form by the various speakers.

FIRST SPEAKER reviews the Section on "Medical Missions," pages 40-41 in *The Survey*. Add any other material desired and references from Dr. Barton's leaflet to the Rockefeller Medical School in Peking. (5 minutes.)

SECOND SPEAKER reviews "Industrial Missions," pages 42-43 in *The Survey*. (5 minutes.)

THIRD SPEAKER points out the vast importance of "Educational Missions" (pupils today, but leaders of their generation tomorrow), *The Survey* pages 45-46. Describe the work and its results, especially pages 9-18 of *The Chinese Kaleidoscope*.

FOURTH SPEAKER continues the story with the account of "Evangelistic Missions," pages 47-50 in *The Survey*. Any recent numbers of *The Missionary Herald* will add new information. (5 minutes.)

FIFTH SPEAKER concludes with the work for women and by women. Let a representative of the women's work outline in five minutes the peculiar needs and efforts of the Woman's Boards for the uplift of womanhood and childhood. *The Survey* pages 53-59. (5 minutes.)

IV. TEAM-PLAY FOR THE KINGDOM

Every church must get the deeper impression of the combined impact of Protestant Missions upon the Mission problem. Let the last speaker aim to present the comparison between our American Board figures and results, and the vast total of all the Church of Christ working together. Let the following chart be prepared. Present the American Board work by uncovering our figures. When the first column has been driven home with adequate comment, then reveal the second column and complete the comparison. This is to be the climax of the meeting.

CHART

	AMERICAN BOARD STATISTICS	TOTAL PROTESTANT MISSIONS
Missionaries	728	25,000
Native Workers	5,734	115,000
Hospitals and Dispensaries	70	2,000
Total Treatments	400,000	9,000,000
All Pupils in Schools	77,045	2,000,000
Church Members	79,571	2,500,000
Christian Adherents	221,301	10,000,000

V. CLOSING DEVOTIONAL SERVICE

Present the thought that the whole missionary enterprise rests upon the Bible message. Ask some one, not the pastor or leader, to read Is. 60: 1-5, saying that this passage seems to represent America's opportunity, if our nation will humbly follow God's leading. Let another participant read Is. 61: 1-3, saying that the following verses were Christ's program of service, and that they present the charter and by-laws of the missionary enterprise today.

Close with a season of silent prayer and several spoken prayers for definite missionaries that you know, for the Board's great work, for an increasing sense of responsibility in the churches, and for a larger missionary vision.

PROGRAM II

CHINA—THE LAND OF THE OPEN DOOR

(In addition to the pamphlets provided for use with this program, the leader will find the Jan. 21, 1922, issue of *The Literary Digest* very helpful.)

I. DEVOTIONAL SERVICE (10 minutes)

Hymn — "Christ for the World We Sing."

Scripture Reading — Is. 49: 6-13 (noting especially the mention of Sinim, the ancient name for China); also, Is. 2 : 4. Of this latter passage Joe Mitchell Chapple said in the Christmas number of the *National Magazine*, "The age-old dream of the Prophet Isaiah might have constituted the agenda of the (Washington) Conference."

Prayer.

II. THE DOOR SWINGS OPEN (10 minutes)

Have at the front of the room a placard bearing the words of John Hay spoken more than twenty years ago: "The storm center of the world has gradually shifted to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire has a key to world politics for the next five centuries." The leader comments on this statement. Four people are prepared to give the following facts, taken chiefly from *The Interchurch Survey*.

(1) China's population is more than 400,000,000, a quarter of the world's population. A homogeneous people, wherever they go, they keep their characteristics. They are never swallowed up. They absorb others.

(2) The classic culture of China has dominated Asia for twenty centuries. Books were printed from movable type 1,000 years before Gutenberg was born. The mariner's compass was used by the Chinese several centuries before it was known in the West. They were pioneers in the manufacture of porcelain and silk. The Great Wall and the Grand Canal testify to their engineering skill and enterprise. The Chinese people, though today ignorant and illiterate, are a people of great potential mentality.

(3) China has, with the possible exception of Africa, the largest undeveloped natural resources in the world. Coal and all the useful metals she has

in abundance. A fifth of her arable land is untilled, yet, without a science of agriculture, the Chinese during forty centuries have grown more food, for longer periods, on the same land, without exhausting the soil, than any other people. Immense power is going to waste in her rivers. Give this people the use of steel and coal and power, and China becomes the greatest potential industrial country of the earth.

(4) The fourth points out that it is because of her potential strength that China is the biggest factor today in the Far Eastern problem which the Armament Conference has had to consider. The main facts of China's unhappy international relationships can be best made clear by writing the following dates and statements on a blackboard at the front of the room.

- 1842 — Opium War. Hong Kong to Great Britain
- 1882 — France annexed Tong-king
- 1896 — Special Railroad Concessions to Russia
- 1898 — Germany takes Shantung
- Britain, France, and Russia take harbors
- 1915 — Japan's Twenty-one Demands

Is it any wonder that she cries, "Save or we perish"? The speaker should emphasize, over and against these facts, the friendly relationship with the United States: John Hay's "open-door" policy, the return of the Boxer Indemnity Fund of \$11,000,000, the influx of Chinese students into the United States, the stand on behalf of China in the Armament Conference. Our friendly relations place us in a position of great influence with the Chinese.

III. WHO OPENED THE DOOR? (20 minutes)

The leader may point out that, while John Hay was the advocate of the political "open door," the missionary was the first one to stand for the open door in religion, the opportunity to take Christ into China. This topic should be assigned to two people.

FIRST SPEAKER (7 minutes) brings out the following facts: Modern missions in China began with the work of Robert Morrison in 1807. Morrison labored seven years before he gained a convert. In 1917 there were 312,970 Protestant Church members, and many more "adherents." The latest figures show 1,020 mission stations, 6,562 foreign missionaries, 8,831 churches, 7,093 schools of all grades, including 30 colleges, a body of Chinese Christian workers numbering 23,345, and 629 mission hospitals and dispensaries ministering to 4,000,000 people yearly.

SECOND SPEAKER (10 minutes) tells of the development of our own work, using the pamphlet *The American Board in China* by Lewis Hodous, as a basis. Use the outline map supplied with this program and indicate upon it the location of our American Board missions: North China, South China, Foochow and Shaowu. The speaker should touch only briefly upon our pioneering days, and dwell more at length upon our work today, with its unusual opportunities. Call attention to twentieth century methods — agriculture, dairying, social service, as well as evangelism, education, medical relief; and to co-operative movements with other Boards. The statistics of our work may be written on the outline map between the two continents.

IV. WHAT SHALL GO THROUGH THE OPEN DOOR? (10 minutes)

Let the whole group share in this topic. The leader will find excellent material for guiding the discussion in Dr. Barton's *The Kaleidoscope of China*, especially the sections, "China at School," "Missionary Educational Institutions," "The China Medical Board."

The extension of China's railroad system is making possible the introduction of many new western commodities. Shall commerce take advantage of the wide open door more eagerly than the church? Only 6 per cent of China's school-

age population is in school. Millions are still beyond the reach of modern medical science. Rapid industrial development is bringing new problems. In many sections thousands of people are eager for the Gospel. The modern missionary is alive to all these problems. He leads the reform movements, conducts health campaigns, promotes work of hostels and settlements in industrial centers. In emergencies of flood, famine, pestilence he is the recognized leader in relief work. And always he is the messenger of Christ. He is the truest embodiment of Christian friendliness. He will keep the door open to every good influence. We are safe in working with him.

V. CLOSING DEVOTIONAL SERVICE (10 minutes)

Period of Intercession.

Hymn — O Zion, Haste.

PROGRAM III

THE NEXT STEP IN THE PHILIPPINES

(In addition to the pamphlets provided by the American Board for use with this program, the leader will find the November, 1921, issue of *Asia* very helpful.)

I. DEVOTIONAL SERVICE (10 minutes)

Hymn — "Jesus Shall Reign."

Scripture Reading — Is. 42: 1-9.

Prayer.

II. INTRODUCTION — A "QUIZ" (5 minutes)

The leader calls to mind the fact that the Philippine question looms large in our national politics, and that it is a vital factor in the whole Far Eastern Question, which the Armament Conference has had to consider. *The Inter-church Survey* says: "The Philippine Islands are the great Christian experiment toward which the eyes of Asia turn." How much do we know about these possessions of ours? Under what circumstances did we acquire them? What is their population? (10 million.) How many islands in the group? (Over 3,000.) How large is the group? (A little larger than Arizona.) How many races represented there? How many languages? (The 1918 census states that there are at least forty-seven ethnographic groups, speaking over eighty dialects.) How do we govern the islands? Who is the present Governor-general? When did he take office?

III. WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS ACCOMPLISHED (8 minutes)

A special topic assigned in advance. Salient facts are given below, but others may be added. (See *Outlook* for January 4, 1922.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT. Four hundred years of Spanish rule, Christianity forced upon the people; Friar orders completely dominated the islands. Then came the United States in 1898. Military control gave place, in 1900, to a civil commission. Within four years all but two or three governors of the forty-five provinces were Filipinos. First Philippine Assembly in 1907, first Philippine Senate, 1916.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS. The United States found great natural resources little developed. Purchased land held by Friars and disposed of it to natives. By 1919 more than 60,000 homestead applications had been filed. Now 1,500,000 farms on the islands, 96 per cent owned by natives. Trade increase in Philippine Islands between 1914-1919 was 131 per cent.

EDUCATION. A shipload of teachers sent out in 1901. Within four years English instruction being given in 2,000 schools. Today 4,747 primary, secondary

and intermediate schools, with 368 American and 14,155 Filipino teachers, 671,398 enrollment. Trade and agricultural schools and a great University at Manila, with 3,300 students, are the climax of the system. The Philippine Islands have the highest percentage of literates of any eastern country except Japan — 40 per cent among men, 30 per cent among women, eight times what it was under Spanish rule.

SANITATION. Once one of the plague spots of the earth. Four hundred thousand people died in cholera epidemic in 1879. Now cholera is practically wiped out. Death rate decreased from 30.5 per thousand in 1898 to 24 per thousand in 1918. Infant mortality greatly reduced. Government has established 6 hospitals, 1 medical school, 422 dispensaries and largest leper colony in the world.

IV. THE TASK OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES (10 minutes)

This should be assigned as a special topic. Before it is presented the leader, by way of transition, brings out the following points: — Many people have asked why the missionary is needed, if the United States has done so much for the islands. Why not let Uncle Sam do it all? He points out the fact that no government can make a business of moral uplift, and moral uplift was sadly needed in the Philippines. Thousands of people had revolted from the Spanish Catholic Church; other thousands were wholly unreached by it. The free, open Bible, the glory of modern democracy, was needed, and the missionary was the man to give that. In beginning Protestant missionary work the various Boards assumed responsibility for sections of the field, so that there should be no overlapping. To Congregationalists fell Mindanao, the second largest island of the group. At this point the special topic is presented.

Have a large outline map of Mindanao hanging at the front of the room. (Use the map cut on page 2 of *The Crucial Spot — Mindanao* as a guide.) The speaker points out, on the map, the location of our stations in the order of their establishment, and tells the story of our work up to the present. (See page 2 through the first half of page 5 in *The Crucial Spot — Mindanao*.) At present we have fourteen missionaries assigned to the Philippines, located as follows: *Davao*, Rev. and Mrs. Julius S. Augur, Dr. and Mrs. Roy E. St. Clair; *Cagayan*, Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith, Miss Anna I. Fox, Miss Florence Fox (nurse); *Dumaguete* (Island of Negros), Rev. and Mrs. Irving M. Channon, sharing in union educational work at Silliman Institute; *Manila*, Rev. and Mrs. Frank C. Laubach, representing our Board in the Union Theological Seminary.

V. WHAT ABOUT THE MORO? (10 minutes)

See *The Crucial Spot — Mindanao* pages 5-7 and *What Shall We Do with the Moros?* The speaker points out on the map the practically untouched western peninsula where the Moro lives, and stresses our great obligation to develop an adequate work for them.

VI. SUMMARY (5 minutes)

The leader sums up the main points of the various topics: — Our well-established work with the Filipinos, the promising work among the wild tribes of the interior, and the great, practically untouched, Moro problem. He asks the audience to imagine themselves members of the Prudential Committee of the American Board. What policy would they advocate as reasonable for our work in Mindanao? Why is that policy of advance, especially the attacking of the Moro problem, not being followed by the American Board? What responsibility rests with the churches?

VII. Period of Intercession.

VIII. Hymn — "Lead On, O King Eternal."

PROGRAM IV

INDIA—THE LAND OF UNREST

I. DEVOTIONAL SERVICE (10 minutes)

Hymn — "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Scripture Reading — Is. 55.

Prayer.

II. INDIA AND "SELF-DETERMINATION" (10 minutes)

One of the most critical political problems of our day is India's relation to Great Britain. This situation should be reviewed by the first speaker. The best brief reference, and one of the fairest, is Dr. Robert A. Hume's article in the November, 1921, *Missionary Herald*. Other good articles are the following:—"The British Raj and Troubled India," by P. W. Wilson (*Outlook*, December 28, 1921); *Current History Magazine*, October, 1921, December, 1921.

III. THE WORK OF A CENTURY (20 minutes)

Assign to two speakers. The pamphlet on India which is supplied for use with this program will give ample material.

THE FIRST SPEAKER brings out the fact that India is the first field to which missionaries were sent, after the beginning of the modern missionary movement. Carey went from England in 1793, and the first American missionaries were sent there by our American Board. Tell briefly the story of our pioneers.

THE SECOND SPEAKER takes up our work today. Use an outline map of India, and show the location of our three missions around Bombay, in the Madura region, and in northern Ceylon. Show what have become the chief features of these three missions, such as the educational work in Ceylon. Tell of the special work among the robber tribes, developed in the last few years at government request.

IV. MISSIONS AND INDIA'S NEW DAY (10 minutes)

Problems and opportunities go hand in hand in India today. If *The Inter-church Survey* volume is available this third speaker will find excellent material in its India section. The following points should be made:

1. Demand for schools. Despite a century of Christian missions and work of government for education, 89 per cent of the men and 99 per cent of the women are illiterate.

2. Economic problems. India is an agricultural nation, but in the last ten years the factories have increased 80 per cent. Cotton and jute mills, steel mills, mining enterprises are calling people into the cities. New social problems result. The missionary must meet them and develop new types of work — hostels, recreation centers, etc.

3. Christianity is spreading rapidly. Tell something of the "mass movements" toward Christianity, and suggest the acute problem that they raise for the missionary.

4. Make clear that the missionary faces unusual problems because of the nationalistic spirit. The growing desire for independence raises new questions of the relation of the missionaries and the Indian Christians in church government and in responsibility for schools, evangelism, etc. What should the missionary's attitude be?

V. CLOSING DEVOTIONAL SERVICE

The leader may sum up India's outstanding needs and lead in prayer, that we may not fail India in this critical new day.

Hymn — "Hail to the Brightness of Zion's Glad Morning."